Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1826. 1868.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 25th Inst.
TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS,
Cogniac Brandy, bottled in England, in three Dozen Cases, white Queens Ware, Table, Dessert, Soup and Hot Water Plates, Guglets and Basons, single Shot Belts, Carpenters and Joiners Tools of the best London workmanship, Maccoboy Snuff, in lb. and half lb. Bottles, Brushes, &c.

At 1 P. M. will be put up three Excellent Saddle Horses, (Bay and Chesnut.)

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission, several Handsome Chandeliers to match, viz.

1 Pair of eight lights, 2 pair of six lights and 1 pair of four lights.

The above have been but little used and will be sold together or by pair on moderate terms.

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
JUST IMPORTED
FROM CHINA,

CRAPE Gown pieces from Rs. 12 to 50
Ditto Scarfs. . . . 18 to 60
Ditto Shawls each. . . . Rs. 12
Ditto Fippet. . . . . Rs. 9
Gauze Dresses, figured Damask Books of China Drawings, Ribbons, Coral and Pearl Earrings, Ginger Syrup, Jellies of Sorts, Sweetmeat, &c.

Meadows Street, 22d March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

1 PAIR Plated Curry Dishes with Hot Water liners. . . . 250
1 Mahogany Wardrobe. . . . 120
Encyclopedia Brittannica 20 Vols. . 300
110 Numbers of Ackermann's Repository with numerous Colored Engravings. 275

ALSO

Many other valuable Books and a collection of Music, belonging to a family leaving India, a Catalogue of which is publishing.

Meadows Street, 22d March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
REAL AMBER
Necklaces,
From 1 to 11 Rupees
EACH.

Meadows Street, 22d March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

THE following Articles just received from Calcutta, per Ship Malabar.

Gentlemen's Shoes, per Pair, Rs.		4
Wellington Boots, ...	"	12
Jockey Ditto, ...	"	16
Brown and Black Harness Hides, each, ...	"	15
Buggy hood Ditto, ...	"	7
Sheep Skins per Dozen, ...	"	15
Calf Ditto Ditto, ...	"	25

Meadows Street, 22d March 1826.

T. FERRAR

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 27th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AT CAMBALAH,
All the modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wine, Books, &c. &c. &c.
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD BAKER,
COMMISSARY GENERAL:

CONSISTING of superb Chandeliers. Elegant Drawing Room Furniture, all made to match, a Harp, by Erard in excellent order, an Eight-day Clock, by Morice, a Musical French Do., a complete Service of very handsome Plated Dishes and Covers to match &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to commence at half past 10 o'clock each day.

The Carriages and Horses to be put up at 1 o'clock the first day, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

The Property will be on view from to-morrow until the day of sale, and Catalogues may be had on the Premises or at T. Ferrar's Warehouse.

Terms Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days from the last day's sale.

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

VERY SUPERIOR OLD *SHERRY*

JUST landed from the Malabar and for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, a few Butts of HARPER and BELLS SHERRY upwards of two years in India.

PRICE—Rs. 1000 *PER BUTT.*

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta will draw Bills at six Months' Sight and at 1 | 11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

For Passage only

TO LONDON,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

MARY ANN,

BURTHEN 620 TONS.
Thos. MacDonnell Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has very superior Accommodations for Passengers and may be expected in all this Month from Calcutta; for further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

N. B.—As this Ship will in all probability require a Surgeon any Gentleman of that profession proceeding to England, willing to undertake the duties of the Ship, will be treated with on Liberal Terms.

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

For Sale

AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d March 1826.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 22D MARCH, 1826. No. 186 S.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MARCH 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 92 of 1826.---Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks of the 24th Regt. Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 93 of 1826.---The following appointments are sanctioned.

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. H. Forbes, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee vice Oakes, appointed Adjutant to the Marine Battalion.---Date of appointment 10th Feb. 1826.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon C. Scott, to be Deputy Medical Storekeepeer at Kaira, in succession to Assistant Surgeon Taylor, appointed vaccinator in the Deccan, 6th March 1826.

The undermentioned Orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. H. M. Scott, dated Camp near Madapoor 7th Feb. 1826, appointing Captain Crawford of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, to act as Major of Brigade, during the absence of Captain Meriton on sick Certificate.

An order by the same Officer dated from the same place 13th Feb. 1826, appointing Lieutenant E. Gibson of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to act as Major of Brigade, during the absence of Major Byne, on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1826.

No. 94 of 1826.—The undermentioned Orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. J. A. Wilson, dated Camp Mhow Wednesday 1st Feb. 1826, directing all reports and returns of the Force, to be made from that date to Lieut. Col. James Salter, until further orders, on the occasion of his own departure to take command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Scott, dated Camp Madapoor 15th February 1826 appointing Surgeon Moyle to officiate as Staff Surgeon to the Field Force, until the arrival of Superintending Surgeon Kemball, Superintending Surgeon Craw having left the Cutch Field Force, to join the Force in Malwa.

An order by Major George Sale, dated Camp Kaira 1st October 1825 appointing Lieutenant E. Gibson of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, Line Adjutant to the Detachments under orders to march to Cutch.

An order by the Officer in command of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry dated Baroda 29th January 1826, appointing Lieutenant Hart to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of upwards of 300 Rank and file proceeding to Malwan.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1826.

No. 95 of 1826---Lieutenant Sir Keith A. Jackson Bart Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor, is permitted to proceed to Persia, and to be absent for a period of six months from the date of his departure.

Letters for the Military Secretary to the Governor to be addressed to Captain Burrowes during the absence of Sir Keith Jackson.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In consequence of some oblique hints, which have been circulated by the ignorant, to the prejudice of Masonic meetings; I beg to suggest the republication of the following letter.

Your's,
A HUMBLE BROTHER.

No. VIII.

Reasons for having become a Mason.

IN A LETTER TO A LADY*.

By Baron Bielfield, Secretary of Legation to the late King of Prussia, Preceptor to Prince Ferdinand, Chancellor of the Universities of Prussia, &c.

So you are quite alarmed, Madam, very seriously angry!—My reason tells me you are wrong: but my passion tells me you can never do wrong: for it makes me preceive that I love you more, if it be possible, since I have been a Freemason, and since you have been angry with me for so being, than I ever did before. Permit me therefore, by this opportunity, to employ my rhetoric to dissipate your discontent; that you may approve the motives which have induced me to take this step, that you may restore me to your favour, that I may be enabled to reconcile my reason with my passion.

You know that I am naturally curious, and that I have made great efforts to discover the secrets of Freemasonry, but without the least effects. I have found men that have been the most indiscreet in other respects, the most impenetrable in this matter. There was therefore no other way for me to take but to get admission into their society; and I do solemnly assure you, Madam, that I do not in the least repent it.

That a man may be very honest and very happy without being a Freemason, I readily allow; but this argument is equally applicable to every object that excites our curiosity, and even to many of the most pleasing parts of learning. If we banish curiosity (the desire of increasing our knowledge) from the world, there is at once an end of all improvement in science; the most ingenious, the most pleasing inventions and discoveries would be lost in darkness. And who can say how far the knowledge of those objects, of whose essence, whose principles, we are absolutely ignorant, may lead us? That which at first appears frivolous, frequently becomes, in the hands of a skilful man, highly useful. I do not pride myself in being of the number of these, but I am fully satisfied that I shall have a better claim to it by being a Freemason.

You will not require, I am persuaded, that I shall explain to you our mysteries, you are much too prudent. You would entertain a passion for a man of honour, and not for a traitor, a monster. It is my interest to convince you of my discretion, and to make you sensible, that a man who can keep a secret from the woman he adores, ought to be esteemed by her as worthy to have other secrets to keep. You must therefore commend my discretion and nourish my virtue. I shall not, at the same time, keep from you any information concerning our society, that it is in my power to give; but for its mysteries, they are sacred!

One reflection that dissipated my scruples, and hastened my reception, was, that, I knew this order to be composed of a great number of very worthy men; men who I was sure would never have twice entered a Lodge, if any thing had passed there that was in the least incompatible with a character of the strictest virtue. It is true, that into this sanctuary of virtue there sometimes steal unworthy brethren, men whose morals and conduct are not such as could be wished; but such is the conditions of all things in this world, that the good and the bad are inevitably mixed with each other; for even the small number of twelve apostles was not exempt from one unworthy member. I did not expect, by becoming a Freemason, to be introduced to a society of angels, but of worthy men; and I have not been disappointed.

I readily confess, that what is called Freemasonry may be made a disgrace as well as an ornament to society. If a company of young fellows, destitute of sense and merit, assemble in the form of a Lodge, and after performing certain ridiculous mummeries, proceed to scenes of disorder, certainly nothing can be more detestable than such an assembly. But if you consider our society as the most solemn and perfect fraternity that ever existed upon the earth; in which there is no distinction of men by the language they speak, by the dress they wear, by the rank to which they were born, or the dignities they possess; who regard the whole world but as one commonwealth, of which each nation forms a family, and each individual a member; who endeavour by these means to revive the primitive maxims of mankind in the greatest perfection; to unite under their banner men of knowledge, virtue, and urbanity; whose members mutually defend each other by their authority, and enlighten each other by their knowledge; who sacrifice all personal resentment; who banish from their Lodges all that can disturb the tranquillity of mind or the purity of manners; and who, in the intervals

* From Bielfield's Letters.

of their delightful labours, enjoy the innocent pleasures of life; if, I say, you regard Masonry in this light, you must agree that the interest of this society must be that of the whole race of mankind; and that it must operate on the human heart in a manner that religion itself cannot effect without great difficulty.

It is not therefore wonderful, that this order has been sometimes encouraged and sometimes persecuted by the ruling powers in a state: they who commend, and they who blame, may have their reasons; but nothing can be more unjust or ridiculous, than to imagine that the secret assemblies of the Freemasons can tend to disturb the security or tranquillity of a state; for though our doors are shut against the profane vulgar, they are at all times open to sovereigns and magistrates; and how many illustrious princes and statesmen do we count among our brethren? If aught passed in our lodges that was dangerous or criminal, must they not have been long since abolished? But the experience of many ages, during which this order has never been known to perform any actions but those of morality and munificence, is a stronger argument in its favour than any I can produce. I shall, therefore, say, no more on this matter; and I should not have said so much, if I did not know that you are capable of feeling the force of these arguments: for you have too much discernment to suffer yourself to be directed by that prejudice and caprice which has so much dominion over the common rank of women. If with a pleasing figure and a graceful manner, you possessed only a common way of thinking, I should love you only as women are commonly loved; that to say for the gratification of desire and for self-interest. But my affection is founded on a sense of your real merit on the dignity of your mind and the simplicity of your heart. If this affection is of any value with you, preserve it Madam, by returning to your reason, and by dissipating those transient clouds which have eclipsed for a moment that favourable opinion you have hitherto entertained of me: and permit me to assure you by the faith of a Mason, that my love shall endure as long as my life.

Exchange.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A fiev per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22D MARCH, 1826.

On Thursday last, the Brig Promise, Capt. T. Gibbs arrived, from England the 13th of September, she, of course, cannot relieve us from the necessity of borrowing from our eastern cotemporaries; and we now only look forward to the arrival of the China ships, for me ans to get the start of them, in novelty of European intelligence.

From a source, on which the greatest dependence may be placed, we have received intelligence, of the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by Genl. Yermoloff, having been on a tour of military inspection, through Astracan and Georgia: and that a correspondence had been carried on, between him and the Persian Prince, Abbas Mirza. Whether any political object beyond the mere inspection, has given rise to this journey, we know not; but it has been quite sufficient to rouse suspicions, in less jealous minds than those of Asiatics.

Information has also been received, of endeavours having been made by an Arab Sheikh, named Rama Ibn Jaffer, to blockade the harbour of Katiff; a place of considerable trade on the Arabian coast, and celebrated for its pearl fishery. For a considerable time, vessels were neither allowed to pass in or out; till two of the H. C. Cruizers were ordered on that station, to protect the commerce.

Rama Ibn Jaffa, is in possession of a small island called Damar; a short distant to the southward of Katiff; and during the period, when piracies rendered every species of property in the Gulph precarious, he courted British friendship; but his civilities were ever received with some degree of suspicion, which his late conduct appears to have justified. From what pretext he ventured to commence hostilities, against the Sheikh of Katiff, we have not been informed; but from the nature of his fleet, there is every reason to believe, his adversary would have been wholly incapable, even of acting on the defensive, without the timely assistance which has been afforded him.

It is expected that H. M. 20th Regt. of foot will proceed to Rangoon: in which case, the 6th is to undertake the duties of that regt. at Poonah; but waits its arrival in Bombay, to take advantage of the return cattle, and boats employed by the 20th.

It is some consolation to the friends of the late Mrs. Tilney Long Wellesly, that an annual income of £7000 has been secured, from the melancholy wreck of her splendour, for the benefit of her children; and few will regret to hear, that the man to whom she owed her misfortunes, has been deprived of £4000 a year, by her death; as his conduct so ill requited the liberality which bestowed it.

A Statement showing the monthly mean temperature and the extr[illegible] of Heat and cold in the year 1824 [illegible] on the Nilgherry Hills partly original and part extracted from the Madras Gazette.

		About sun rise or Lowest obervation.		3. P. M. or Highest Observation.		9 P. M	
		Open verand	House	Open verand	House	Open verand	House
* Dec.	Mean..	52½	56	63⅓	60¾	56⅔	59
	Highest	57	61	67	64	59	62
	Lowest	47	49	58	59	51	55½
1825. Jan.	Mean..	52½	59¾	67	61¾	55¾	59½
	Highest	57	62	70	64	60	62
	Lowest	48	54	63	60	52	57
Feb.	Mean..	57	61⅔	72½	66¾	61	64⅓
	Highest	59	65	76	70	63	67
	Lowest	48	52	67	62	53	57
March,	Mean..	57.40	62.84	73.52	67.85	61.83	67.70
	Highest	61	65	79	71½	65	69
	Lowest	53	60	69	65	58	62
April,	Mean..	54.56	58.45		72	56.66	62.80
	Highest	59	62		84	61	75
	Lowest	51	54		67	59	58
May.	Mean..		59.45		65.67		62
	Highest		62		71		64
	Lowest		57		62		60
June,	Mean..		57.30		61		58.76
	Highest		59		63		61
	Lowest		55		58		57
July,	Mean..		52.77		61.09		54.35
	Highest		57		64		58
	Lowest		49		56		52
Aug.	Mean..		66.87		60,22		56.33
	Highest		59		63		57
	Lowest		54		57		56
Sept.	Mean..		54.46		60.86		57.90
	Highest		57		62		60
	Lowest		49		57		55
			Air		Noon		Air
Oct.	Mean..		50.32		62.16		53.83
	Highest		54		64		56
	Lowest		44		58		50
Nov.	Mean..		50.26		61.86		52.60
	Highest		55		63		57
	Lowest		43		59		46
Dec.	Mean..		46.16		60.86		48.80
	Highest		53		63		55
	Lowest		35		58		41

* The first 4 months register was kept at Dimhutty which is estimated at 7000 feet above the sea, the others at 8000. The difference in the two means for December is thus explained.

A Statement showing the monthly mean Temperature and the extremes of heat and cold in Bombay in the year 1825 within the House.

1825.		Sun Rise or Lowest Observ	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.
Jan.	Mean Temperature of the Month..	65.96	73.80	76.58	77.35
	Highest	71½	78	79	80½
	Lowest	61	71½	72½	73
Feb.	Mean Temperature	69.03	77.44	78.71	78.78
	Highest	72	80	81	82
	Lowest	60	73	74	74½
March	Mean Temperature	70.82	79.11	79.30	80.41
	Highest	79¼	86	86½	87
	Lowest	62	73½	74	74½
April	Mean Temperature	77[illegible]0	83.30	83.91	83
	Highest	80	85	85½	86½
	Lowest	75	[illegible]	82½	82½

May	Mean Temperature	81.44	85,83	86.37	86.3
	Highest	84½	88	88½	88
	Lowest	79½	84	85	85½
June	Mean Temperature	83.10	85·93	86.33	86.33
	Highest	84½	89	89	89
	Lowest	80¼	82	81½	81
July	Mean Temperature	81.25	82 50	82.53	82.58
	Highest	83	85	85½	85½
	Lowest	79	80	79½	78½
Aug.	Mean Temperature	80.34	81.95	82.38	82.51
	Highest	82	84	84½	48½
	Lowest	78½	79½	79½	79
Sept.	Mean Temperature	79.69	81.61	82.16	82.22
	Highest	81½	85	85½	85½
	Lowest	76	79½	79	79
Oct.	Mean Temperature	79.57	85.48	86.19	86.45
	Highest	83	87	88	88
	Lowest	70	84	85	85
Nov.	Mean Temperature	76.12	83 46	84.20	84 3
	Highest	83	87	87	87
	Lowest	70½	80½	81½	81
Dec.	Mean Temperature....	67.21	78.21	79.30	80 .1
	Highest ..	72	81½	82	83
	Lowest	64	74	75	75½

Bombay,

Arrivals.—Lieut, G W, Oakes, M, B,
Capt, F, Hickes, M, B,
Capt, W, A, Sykes, 17th Regt,
Capt, J, H, Dunsterville, Assist, Comy, Genl,
Lieut, J, Swanson, Dy, Qr, Mr, Genl,
Capt, T, D, Morris,
Lt, Col, Mackintosh, Horse Brigade,
Lieut, Teasdale, 1st Gr, Regt,
Assist, Surgn, McLennan,
Lieut J. R, Gordon, 11th Regt, N, I,
Ensign Thos, Dickson, 14th Regt,

Departures,— Lt, &. Qr, Mr, Geo, W, Macdonell 11th Regt,
Lieut Col, Maw, 11th Regt,
Capt, Thos, Roe, Assist, Qr, Mr, Genl,
Lieut, Henry Hart, 6th Regt.
Ensign A, F, Wade, 18th R^t,
Lieut, D, J, Powell, 1st Extra Bn,
Supg Surgn. V, Kemball, Med, Dept.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.---15th, French Brig Le Evelina, Captain Flores Fils, from Bourbon 20th Dec.

Do. Ship Julia, Nacqudah Shaik Raimon Abdulla, from Penang 15th January.

16th, Brig Promise, Captain T. Gibbs, from London, left the Downs 13th Sept. and Madeira 13th Oct.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Calicut.

7th, Arab Grab Futtay Sallam, Shaik Abdul Allin, Nacqudah, from Calcutta 25th Jan, left Calicut 24th Feb.

18th. Cutter Louisa, Savisa Santiago, Tindel, from Colombo 27th Jan,

Departures.—March 14th, Ship George Cruttenden, Nacqudah Sabboo bin Tyeb, to Mocha.

18th, Brig Schooner Marthe, J, B, Goumard, Commander, to Pondicherry,

19th, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud-Syrang, to Surat.

Ships Loading.

English.—Windsor Castle, for London.
Lady East, for Ditto.
Lowjee Family, for China.
Edmonston, for Ditto.
Cauderbux, for Ditto.
Byramgore, for Madras and Calcutta.
Futtay Elloysaw, for Penang, &c.
[illegible].—Cornelia, for Boston.
Arab.—Monsoory, for Bussorah.
Futtay Sallum, for Mocha.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.---February 22, Ship Lord Amherst, E. Hughes, from Madras 15th February.

Do. Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, from Amherst Island 1st February, Cheduba and Arracan 12th February.

Do. H. C. Ship Research, W. Clements, from Madras.

23. Ship Ospray, A. McGill, from Liverpool 29th September.

Schooner Fly, J. Harvey, from Rangoo 5th February.

H. C. C. Ship Eliza, W. Faith from London 27th September and St. Iago 25th October.

Ship Caledonia, J. H. Johnstone, from Bombay 3d January.

H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, from Madras 15th February.

Portuguese Ship Providenee L. D. Encarnação, from Macao 8th January, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 5th February.

24. Ship Resource, J. Tomlins, from London 30th September and Madras 9th Feb.

Brig McCauly, J. Aiken, from Madras 17th February.

25. Ship Milford, Thomas J. Jackson, from Bombay 3d January.

Ditto Hydery, C. D. O. Eales, from Madras 15th February.

Ditto Indiana, J, M. Dicey, from Madras 15th February.

Bark Nimrod, J. Strong, from Rangoon 4th Feb.

Feb. 28. Ship Upon Castle, J. Thacker, commander, from Bombay 3d, and Cannanore 9th January.

March 1. H. C. Frigate Hastings, Henry Hardy, commander from Amherst Island 17th February.

Remarks.

On the 23d February, the *Upton Castle* spoke Spanish Brig from Manilla, coming in.

On the 25th February, the H. C. Frigate *Hastings* passed a vessel supposed to be a country trading Brig, standing the S. E.; also the same night passed a Brig, standing to the S. E. supposing her to be a country trading Vessel.

Passengers per Lord Amherst :—D. Scott, Esq. and Mrs Scott.

Per Brougham. :—Captain Cox, of the 40th; 5 Followers, 2 Europeans, and 5 Natives

Per H. C. C. Ship Eliza from London: —Mrs. Wynne; Mrs. Brett; Messrs. Wynne and Brett. Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. H. Daniels. F. O'Brien, William Clarke, and G. Prince, Mechanics; Lieutenant J. Nash, B. N. I,; Messrs. M. T. Colyear. R. Cautley and J. Hale, Cadets; 35 Recruits, 1 Woman.

Per *Caledonia, from Bombay:* Captain Cockerell; Captain Vaughan; Dr. Cumming; Lieutenant Thompson; Lieutenant Robinson; Lieutenant Breennaud; Lieutenant Robins; Lieutenant Devereu: 286 Men Women, and Children, of H. M. 67th Regiment.

Per *Providence from Macao*:—Messrs. T. A. D. Bangel F. J. Marquis, and P. Marquis.

Per Resource, from London: —Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brady; Miss Salmon; Mr. Thompsons. Civil Service: Captain Smith, B. Cs; Mr. Jacobs, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs, Lawson, Goad, Dod, Hill, Thomas, Charles, Fidley, Wright, and Ramsay, Cadets.

From Madras:—Mrs. Minchin; Mrs. Bird; Miss Minchin; Miss Harrington; Mr, Bird, Civil Service; Mr, Hill,

Per *Milford from Bombay*:—Mrs. Snow; Captain John Snow, H. M. 67th Regiment; Captain George Parlby, 4th Dragoons; Lieutenants J. Hassal and John Drew, of H. M. 67th Regiment; Samuel Hemming Esq,; S. Wybrants, Esq,; Master Snow; 184 Men, of H. M. 67th Regiment; 15 European Women, 24 ditto Children, 10 Native Women, and 7 ditto Children.

Per Upton Castle.—Mrs. Wood and Child; Mrs. Pruce; Major Taylor, commanding H. M. 67th Regiment of Foot; Captain Blair, Pay-Master; Captain Webster; Brevet Captain Warburton, Adjutant; Captain Taylor, H. M. 13th Light Dragoons; Lieuts. Burne, Sweedland, and Wood; 162 Soldiers, 18 Women, 16 Children, and 18 Native followers.

Per, H. C. Frigate Hastings.—Lieut. Barclay, 68th Regt. N. I. Messrs Baddeley, Waghorn and Broadhead, of the Pilot Service.

Departures,—February 20, American Brig Governor Endicott, R. Baker, for Boston.

Do. Ships Felicitas, P. Campbell, William Money, George Cheine, and East Indian, P. Roy, for Rangoon.

21, Brig Governor Phillips. W. Emmett, for Isle of France and New South Wales

23. Ship Eliphinstone, A. McLean, for London via Madras, Ceylon, and Malabar Coast.

25, Ship Gunjava, Charles Oakley, for Isle of France.

Do. American Ship New England, Charles Hunt, for Philadelphia.

26, Brig Colonel Young, Charles Gray, for China, via Singapore.

Do, American Ship Asia, Wm, Sheed, for Philadelphia,

27, Ship George Home, T. Hippins, for London.

Feb. 27, Brig Caroline, W. W. Quick, commander, for Arracan.

28. Ship Heroine, C. Bell, commander, for Ramree.

—Ship Isabella, McNeil, commander, for West Coast of Sumatra.

Passengers.

Per Brig Caroline, for Arracan.—Lieutenant Cardew, Artillery; Lieut. Lawrence, ditto; Assistant Surgeon Hart; Sub Conductors Carrethens and Miller.

Per Ship Carnarvon, for London.—Mrs. Sarah Montgomery; Mr. James Montgomery; Miss Sarah Mongomery; Miss Elizabeth Montgomery; Mr. Thomas William Sumners.

Madras.

Arrivals.---February 25th, Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain F. G. Stewart from Calcutta, 5th February.

Do. Brig Eliza, Captain J. F. Feick, from Point de Galle, 26th December.

March 2d, Ship Fairlie, Capt. J. Short, from London 13th September.

Do. Schooner Marianne, Captain Mitchell, from Coringa 11th February.

Departures.---February 27th, Brig Le Bon Pere, Captain Auger, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.

Do. Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Kingsell, for Caddalore and Padang.

Brig Eliza, Captain J. F. Feick, for Calcutta

March 3d, Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain F. G. Stewart for England.

Do, Brig Trusty, Capt. James Finlay, for Halifax,

Do, 4th, Ship Barossa, Capt, Hutchinson, for Bengal.

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Bombay.

Marriages.—On Tuesday last, at Matoonga, by the Rev, David Young, Chaplain, Mr. John Ellis, of the Police Establishment, to Miss Margaret Cruickshank.

At Surat, on Friday the 10th Instant, Mr. Marcar Constant, with Miss Christianna Arrathoon Bagdasar.

Calcutta.

Marriages.—On the 15th February, by the Reverend H. R Shepherd, Lieutenant Fairhead, of the 28th Native Infantry, to Maria Frances, eldest Daughter of C. Corfield, Esq. formerly Surgeon of His Majesty's 17th Regiment

At Calcutta, on the 20th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Captain Edward Oakes, of the Ship Isabella Robertson, to Elizabeth,

the only Daughter of David Colvin, Esq. formerly of this City,

At White Park, Moorshedabad, on the 24th February, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, District Chaplain H. S, Lane, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Georgiana Palmer Cheap, Daughter of J. Cheap, Esq. Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr, Proby, Mr. Richard Dundon, of the Marine Establishment, to Miss Julia Oxenham, of Barnstable in Devonshire,

At Calcutta, on the 28th February, at the Cathedral, Edward Ridge, Esq. of Hettinpore, Planter, to Miss Catherine Ridge, daughter of the late James Ridge, Esq. Captain in the Honorable Company's Service, Bengal Establishment.

At the Cathedral, on the 1st March, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, John Augustus Hessing, Esq. to Jane, second daughter of Edward Brightman, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d February, the Lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 23d February, the Wife of Mr, Christopher Maclean, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel F. V. Raper, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the 19th February, Lieut. Charles Smith, of the 27 h Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 22d February, the infant Son of Mr. W. Stacey, aged 1 month and 14 days.

At Dum Dum, on the 22d February, Louisa Isabella Bannatyne, aged 6 months, the Daughter of Dr. Bannatyne Macleod,

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, Mr. John Davidson Allan, late Acting Second Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad, in the twenty first year of his age.

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, Mr, George William Stone, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 23d February, George Inglis, the second Son of Mr. H. J. Lee, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 25th February Harriott Magdelene Harriott, youngest Daughter of Mr. Marriott, of the Free School, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

At Calcutta, on the 27th February, Malcolm Manuk, Esq. aged 50 years, 1 month and 6 days, leaving a disconsolate wife and seven children to bemoan his irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Arcot, on the 23d February, by the Reverend R. Smyth, A M. Andrew N. Magrath, Esq. Medical Service, to Caroline Maria, second Daughter of the Reverend R. Smyth, A. M. Chaplain.

At Trichinopoly, on the 27th of February, by the Revd. J. Wright, Lieutenant D. Archer, of the 20th Regt. of Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Charter.

At St- John's Church, Trichinopoly, on the 1st inst. by the Revd. J Wright, M. A. Lieutenant Charles Evans, Fort Adjutant, to Maria, only Daughter of the late Major William Jones, of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the 16th February, the Wife of Mr. Conductor T. M. Lyte, of a Son.

On the 20th February, on the Neelgherries, the Lady of Captain Dun, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 23d February, Mrs. Colqhoun Stirling, of a Daughter,

On the 27th February, the Lady of Captain Wemyss, Assistant Military Auditor General, of a Daughter.

At St. Thomé on the 7th instant, the Lady of Major M. J. Harris, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 13th February, Mr. Conductor Joseph Saunders, of the Ordnance Department, aged 62 years.

On the 19th, at St. Thome, Mrs. Catherine Ledsham, aged 60 years

At the Presidency, on the 23d February, the infant Daughter of William Colqhoun Stirling, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Centre Division.

At the presidency, on Tuesdy, the 28th ultimo, Vinditien Cornet, Esq. sincerly and deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th ultimo, at his house, Waltham cross, Herts, the lady of T. A. Jessopp, Esq. of a son

On the 29th ultimo, at Fulham, the lady of Robert Lawes Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th ultimo at St. Mary's Mambeth by the Rev. Henry Budd, A M'Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, Henry Hopley White, of Lincoln's inn Esq Barrister-at-Law, to Catherine Sarah, third daughter of the late Colonel Deare, formerly of Marwell, Hants,

Captain Gilson R Fox, of the Hon Company's maritime service, to Barbara, daughter of William Simons, Esq of Mile end

DEATHS—At Paris, on the 6th of August last. William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, Esq. formerly of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, latterly of Bilham House of the County of York and Weston Green in the County of Surry aged 69 years.

On the 24th ultimo, on his return from Swi zerland, Joseph James, Esq. of South Lambeth.

On Friday, the 9th instant, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. William March, of Ludgate street, of which he had been an inhabitant 50 years,

On the 9th instant in London s reet, Fitzroy square, after a few days' illness, Henry Boetefout, Esq. aged 39,

On the 24th of July last, at Antigua, John M'Kellar, of Judd place East, New road, deeply lamented by his family, and much regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Sierra Leone, in July last, Mr, John Craven Wilson, eldest son of Mr. William Wilson, of Aldermanbury.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU, FEB. 28.

THE ASHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

SIR,—In *Landseer's Sobæan Researches*, is an ingenious Essay to prove, that the Hebrew word *Ashur*, is erroneously translated *grove*, in the common translation of Scripture. With great justice that writer, adducing a variety of proofs argues that this word means a wooden idol, or instrument employed for astronomical purposes. To me his reasoning appears correct, and the *Ashur*, or I am much mistaken, is still seen in existence in the lofty wooden *poles*, which are found in the neighbourhood of temples consecrated to the worship of *Buddha*. "The LORD said into him. Take thy fathers young bullock even the second bullock, of seven years old,—and throw down the altar of *Baal* that thy father hath, and cut down the grove that is by it. Then Gideon took ten men of his servants, and did as the LORD had said unto him; and so it was, because he feared his father's household, and the men of the city, that he could not do it by day, that he did it by night. And when the men of the City arose early in the morning, behold the altar of Baal was cast down, and the grove was cut down." Now, it seems absolutely impossible, that in the course of a single night. *Gideon* and ten men could have "cut down *a grove*." But the difficulty immediately vanishes, if we allow the word *Ashura* to signify a *high wooden pole*, such as is found in the neighbourhood of the *Arracan* temples, and if this be admitted the description of the Altar of *Baal*, and the *Askura* beside it, which were destroyed by *Gideon*, closely correspond with the idols and altars of *Buddah* worship, as they exist in the present day. The *pole*, as discovered in the *Arracan* provinces, consists of *four* short posts with an elevated pillar in the center, and thus affords a representation of the *panchmuki Siva*, or five headed *Iswara* of the *Hindoos*. But *Iswara*, or *Isher*, is the identical word employed in Scripture. The *Ashre*, erroneously interpreted "*grove*," we may therefore confidently conclude to have been a pole similar to there at present found in every country, where the idolatrous worship of *Buddha* continues to prevail. The *Ashre* in its primary signification alludes to the *mast* of the mysterious ship of *Iswara*. *Sirius*, or *Osiris*, that is the *Noetic Ark*, and the origin of the English *Maypole*. That symbol was, therefore, a perverted representation of the CROSS, and when in preceding Ages. *Christianity* penetrated into the *East*, the elder *Apostle*, becoming confounded with *Buddah*; his name *Simon* was converted into *Simenu*, or *Somona*; and the *Ashur* was then surmounted with the *Cock*, which usually accompanys representations of St. *Peter*.

Feb. 27, 1816. JOSHUA.

FIRST LOTTERY,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1826.

PRIZES.

Nos. 273 3871 Prizes of 2000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2324 Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1384 1918 3528 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 187 445 925 961 1160 1334 3015 3240 3258 3752 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

EUROPE.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE FROM SEPT. 9TH TO SEPT. 21ST, 1825.

London, Wednesday Sept. 21, 1825.

The Foreign papers have at last published the much talked-of document relative to the

alledged protectorship of Greece by England. The proceeding amounts, as we anticipated, merely to a proposition which though purporting to be made by the Representatives, Clergy and Military, of Greece, is said to be entirely the work of individuals. The preamble of the Resolution states as the principal grounds of this proceeding the necessity of seeking support against the hostility of certain Christian powers to the Greek cause; the advantage afforded to the Turks by European Officers being promoted to serve with and discipline the Ottoman troops; the fortunate circumstance of England having already military establishments near the Coast of Greece; the dessensions among the Greeks themselves, &c. For these and other reasons it is determined that the Greek Nation,

"By virtue of the present act it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence under the absolute defence of Great Britain."

Three envoys from the Republic of Hayti have arrived in France. Two are Mulattoes and the third a Black. They must, of coure be regularly presented to the French Court. The French Fleet which was at San Domingo and afterwards appeared off Cuba, has entered Chesapeaks, where it is to winter. This puts an end to the speculations which for some time prevailed respecting its destination, and to the apprehension of the French Government having it in view to take possession of Cuba.

A curious fact is mentioned in the last received American Papers. "The friends of the Ireland" convened a meeting at New York, on the 9th July, for the discussion of the Catholic Question. The principal speakers at this assembly were members of the Irish Executive Directory during the rebellion of 1798.

With regard to the alledged proposition of the Greek Government, it is not a little curious that the Agents from the French and American Greek Subscription Committees have thought fit to protest against that proceeding. In doing so, however, it is probable they in some measure represent what would be the feelings of their respective Governments if the transaction were realized; for there can be little doubt that the ascendancy which England might thus obtain would excite no slight jealousy.

Domestic Intelligence.

The *Princess Charlotte*, a newly built, first rate Ship of the Line, constructed upon the modern principle of naval architecture, with round stern, was launched yesterday at Portsmouth. The launch of a Ship of the Line forms always an attractive spectacle, and in this instance promised to be very interesting, but we are sorry to state that the splendid scene was saddened by a very calamitous accident. Every place that could command a view was crowded with people, and among the rest a bridge which crosses the entrance into one of the Docks The gates of the Dock to which this bridge was fixed, gave way in consequence of the immense pressure of the water, which then rushed with tremendous violence into the Dock, carrying with it the bridge and all the persons (said to be not less than 100) who were upon it. Boats were employed with the greatest activity and a great number of men, women and children were quietly got out of the water. Some with the appearance of life, others quite dead. It is supposed, a great many were killed in consequence of the violence with which they were driven against the side of the rock by the force of the water.

The following are the Passengers who came by the *Albion*, Captan Swainson, arrived at Liverpool from Calcutta:—Hon. J. Adam, late Governor General of India, (died June 4th); Rev. T. W. Northmore; Mr. Northmore; Mr. T. W. Northmore; Mrs. Loch and Family; Captain W. D. Dalzell, 16th Madras Native Infantry; G. F. Thomson, Esq.; James Walkinshaw, Esq.; Miss M. N. Paton; and a number of Servants.

The rumours of a speedy dissolution of Parliament are again revived, and consequently there is a great stir in all places divided by opposing election interests. New candidates are spoken of for several counties.

Sir Walter Scott has returned from his Irish tour to Abbotsford, and a novel, founded on an Irish story, is expected from his pen.

Despatches were received on the 14th inst. from Sir Charles Stuart, who arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 17th of July; but no accounts relative to his Mission have yet transpired.

Mr. Farquhar, it is said, is worth three millions sterling, and is growing richer daily. He is the chief proprietor of Whitbread's Brewery. He is also a considerable partner in the firm of Bazett, Colvin and Co. East India merchants. A Rank in the city also claims Mr. F. for one of the firm. He is also proprietor of Fonthill, and a great proprietor of houses near the new Road and Portman Square.

The new Bankrupt Act has commenced its operations: It contains many important alterations. Among others any trader may file, in the Secretary of Bankrupt's office, a declaration signed by an attorney or solicitor, that he is insolvent; which declaration being advertised in the Gazette, becomes an Act of Bankruptcy, upon which a commission may be sued out within two months; but no docket can be struck in less than four days after such insertion.

A Frigate from France is daily expected at Leith to convey to France the remains of the late Duchess de Grammont, now lying in the Chapel Royal, Holyrood House.

A Cabinet Council is to be held on the 22d, on business, as it is reported, of great importance.—Some persons think that the question of the dissolution of Parliament will there be determined.

Mr. Richard Martin, the Member of Parliament, has on the 20th and 21st instant, been at the Bow Street Police, complaining of certain paragraphs in the Morning Chronicle which he alledges have a tendency to instigate people to assault him for his *humanity*. He is to appear on the 22nd to swear the Peace against the Proprietors and Editors of the Morning Chronicle.

Died, the Earl of Bradford, on the 7th Instant, in the 64th year of his age; and on the 12th instant at Richmond, the lady of Mr. Wellesley Long Pole Wellesley.

LODON,—SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1825.

The intelligence of this day is very scanty. The question of the dissolution of Parliament still interests the public mind; but though it is not known with certainty what the deliberation of the Council has been, it is generally believed that the decision has been against the dissolution at the present moment. The discussions on this question are said to have been long and carried on with considerable warmth. Mr. Canning and his friends are against the dissolution.

The King of Prussia is going to visit Paris. He is at present at Brussels, where are also the Dukes and Duchesses of Clarence and Cumberland.

The tread-mill has been introduced at Charleston in the United States.

Columbian Papers state, that Bolivar is not expected to return for a year at least, and that General Santander will be re-elected Vice-President of the Republic.

Last night a very alarming fire broke out in the Strand near Temple Bar. Two houses are burnt down and two others very much injured. The amount of the property destroyed is very considerable, and one of the sufferers, it is said, is not insured.

LONDON,—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1825.

The speculations respecting the dissolution of Parliament are, as we stated in our last, completely at an end, and the present Parliament will be allowed to exist for another Session. The expection of an immediate dissolution has, however, given rise to a very considerable bustle which still continues throughout the country, and will still continue for several days longer in the distant parts. In every part of the United Kingdom Candidates have been addressing their constituents, and in some places preparations have been made for warm and expensive contests. It is now said that the difference of opinion in the Ministry on the subject of the dissolution was not so extreme as has been represented. It is said that Mr. Canning having shown himself determined to resist the measure, the party against him gave way. The recent discussion of the Catholic Question has led to a pretty general "No Popery" cry in various parts of the country, and an election while that feeling exists would probably have produced returns unfavorable to the Catholic Question and perhaps also to Mr. Canning's ministerial influence. In Ireland the report of the dissolution appears to have roused the electioneering spirit into great activity.

The Harbour of Corfu being we understand, declared a free port, the vessels of all nations are allowed to enter without any distinction of flags.

The Portsmouth paper reports that the *Java* is about to be fitted up at that port to take out the new Governor General to India, and that the Duke of Buckingham has accepted that appointment.

Voltaire.—The period approaches for the opening of the *sanctum sanctorum* at Paris—namely, the apartments of Voltaire, which have been locked up at his desire ever since his death. *Morning Paper.*

An inhabitant of Sprattau, in Silesea, was

lately arraigned for the crime of bigamy. On the trial it appeared that he had successively married nine wives, who were all present at the trial. The Judges decreed that the best punishment would be to make him live hereafter with the whole nine. The prisoner pleaded the capital punishment on hearing the decision of the Judges, but without effect.

Diorama.---A new picture has lately been opened at the Diorama in Paris, which represents an effect of fog and snow. The view is taken across the gothic vestibule in perspective, behind which nothing is at first discovered but a dim horizon. By degrees the fog disperses, and affords peeps of a vast forest of firs and larches, in an immense valley. To obscurity a brilliant light gradually succeeds. The vapours rise, the sky is illuminated, and the tops of mountains show themselves.---*Literary Gazette.*

School of Mines in Cornwall—A very excellent plan of a school of mines in Cornwall has been drawn up and printed by Mr. John Taylor. The object of that plan is to have the mines properly wrought by intelligent and well-instructed miners, and with this view it is proposed to establish at Redruth three professors to teach the arts and sciences connected with mining. It is proposed also to collect the necessary funds by a small assessment of a penny per ton on the metals raised from the different mines, and from other sources. We anxiously hope that this admirable plan will meet with the support which it so well merits.

From No. VII. of the Westminster Review.

Art 11. *The British Code of Duel: a reference to the Laws of Honor and the Character of Gentleman.* London. Knight and Lacey. 4824.

It may be as well to premise in the outset, that of the contents of this book we have no concern with any other part than that which is comprised in the title page the reason of which exclusive preference can only be thoroughly understood by means of a referenee to the volume itself.

If a law-giver were to decree that whenever a theft was committed, and a complaint made to the proper authority, the robber and the party robbed should draw lots, and that he who drew the shortest should be hanged, the means would not appear very happily adapted to the end of repressing theft. Yet the principle of this method of decision is the very one on which the ancient trial by battle, long considered a very admirable institution, must in reality have depended. The above method, however, of repressing theft has this advantage over the battle and the duel, that it is governed purely by chance, which in one particular at least resembles justice, viz. in being blind, that is in having no pre-conceived bias towards either of the litigant parties, whereas the two latter institutions depend, in a great measure, upon skill, which goes a great way towards securing success to him who happens to possess it. But although this principle of chance was that which in reality determined the result in the battle and the duels excepting in so far as the equity of its decisions was disturbed by the unequal skill of the parties, yet we must do our ancestors the justice to remark, that they erected the institution upon a foundation, the solidity of which was never suspected in their days, and which, if solid, would not only justify the institution, but would show that no other method of deciding disputes between man and man ought ever to have been adopted.

Our ancestors thought, and the opinion seems to be very universal and natural, an *idolon tribus*, according to lord Bacon's classification, that those apparently irregular phenomena, which an ample and scientific experience has now shown to be only particular cases of invariable laws, were the effects of particular interpositions of the Deity, and that as the Deity must love virtue, and hate vice, he would on every occasion take care to adopt the succession of physical events according to the moral exigencies of the case. This was unquestionably the original ground on which men believed that knotty questions of fact might be conveniently cut by the sword, instead of being slowly and painfully solved by the ordinary operations of judicature. This ground, however, has slipped away from under our feet, and if the practice of duelling is to stand at all, some other must be found on which it may be rested,

Accordingly we no longer hear, among those who profess to reason on the subject, of washing out the imputation of dishonour in the blood of the slanders, but we are told that the reciprocal right to challenge and liability to be challenged, are the sufficient reason of all the polish and decorum which are to be found in our manners. We remember to have read at school that

> ——Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
> Emolit mores nec, sinit esse feros:

but at the time we no more suspected than the benighted heathen who wrote the lines, that to snuff a candle at twelve paces was one of those ingenious arts to which such good effects are to be attributed—and even now, after all experience of the world, we feel ourselves compelled to dissent from that opinion, and we propose to say before our readers the reason of our dissent. We consider the questions as now ripe for discussion; as long as we are told that the honour of a gentleman is in his own keeping and can only be vindicated by his own right hands, &c. &c, our inability to apprehend the sense of the propositions prevents us from grappling with them. But when we hear of means and an end, we begin to scent our quarry, means and an end are the very things we delight in, for if we have any skill at all, it consists in the adaptation of the one to the other.

Refinement of manners, then, being the end, the question is, whether the custom of duelling be the best means of attaining it.

The circumstance that most forcibly strikes us at first sight, in considering this custom, is, that it is not an artificial device, by which the natural disposition of men is to be moulded to beneficial purposes, but *pro tanto*, a recourse to a savage state, it looks like a rude and desert spot in the very midst of the garden of civilization, where

> Inter nitentia cultu
> Infelix lolium, et steriles dominanter avenæ.

It involves a confession that there are certain injuries for which the wisdom of civilized men is incapable of findding an adequate remedy, and which must, therefore, be left to the operation of those indicative feelings which nature has implanted in the hearts of the human race. All that has been done by design and reflection has been, to impose a check, to hang a weight upon the spring, whose elasticity puts the system in action. For there is no doubt that the savage man would maim or slay whomsoever should affront him, without thinking it necessary to expose himself to the hazard of the same calamities; whereas, under the system of dnelling no man is entiled to what is called satisfaction, without tendering the same satisfaction (which we believe, however, is not then called by the same name) to his adversary. It cannot fairly be denied that this is a ckeck and a very powerful one, but of what nature? The framers of the mutiny act have determined, that if a plaintiff bring an action for any thing done under the authority of that act, and fail to recover, he shall pay treble costs to the defendant. The object of this is, of course, to separate those cases where the plaintiff has a just cause of complaint, from those in which he has not; to leave him at liberty to pursue his course with regard to the first set of cases and to deter him from pursuing it, with regard to the second set. But, suppose the provision had been, that the plaintiff should be exposed to an even chance of paying treble the costs to the defendant, whether he made out his case or not, it is manifest that such an indiscriminate restriction could only be defended on the ground that the right to sue generally produced more evil than good, and consequently that an absolute prohibition would be still better than a partial restriction. So it is with the check upon the privilege of shooting at men; let the insult be never so grievous and severe and public, he who receives it shall have no chance of punishing the offender unless he submits himself to the same chance of punishment. We, who think it inexpedient that men should be allowed to fire with ball at those who have hurt their feeling, of course approve of the check, and only find fault with it, because it is not powerful enough to extinguish the practice altogether: but it is perfectly obvious that whoever does approve of the check, cannot also approve of that which is to be checked, indiscriminately checeked, be it observed, not checked in its worst part and unchecked in its best. Yet obvious as it is, we doubt whether among the admirers of the duel, any one can be found so daringly consistent, as to defend the unrestrained privilege of maiming and murdering. The cause of this inconsistency is not difficult to discover; the restricted privilege is veiled by the prejudice belonging to whatever has been long established, the unrestricted privilege has no such misty disguise to conceal its natural enormity. It should of course, be borne in mind, that our arguments have reference to the principles on which the duel is now supported, not to those on which it was originally instituted.

But now let us examine upon what pretence it is, that we in the nineteenth century are driven back, as far as regard the subject of insults, to the savage state, and are obliged to allow every man to protect himself with his own hand. It happens unfortunately, that there is not extant any systematic defence of the duel. The surface of the subject has been skimmed and grazed by the writers in the periodical papers, but nothing like analysis, so far as we have seen, has ever been applied to it; all that can be done, therefore, is to furnish an answer to such desultory arguments as we have met with in the abovementioned works or in conversation, and to such as have suggested themselves, as in any degree plausible, to our own minds.

It is said, in the first place, that insults ought to be repressed, and that the institution, or custom rather, of duelling, is a method, and the only method, of repressing them.

The advocates for duelling seem to admit, that if insults could be subjected to the same course of adjudication as other crimes * are subject to, the extraordinary and anomalous method of punishing them by duel would be superfluous, and indeed it is too clear to admit of dispute, that if an insult could be punished as a forgery is punished, there could be no reason why an insult should also be punished by duel, which would not also prove that a forgery ought to be so punished.

If, then, it can be shown, that all the arguments which tend to prove that an insult is an improper subject for ordinary criminal jurisprudence, tend to prove, *a fortiori* that it is an improper subject for duel. it should seem that a complete answer is given to all such arguments.

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* We have considered an insult as a species of crime, which though not consonant to common phraseology, is perfectly consistent with logical precision. for, that an insult is an action productive of evil, and, as such, ought to be repressed, is a proposition that will be admitted as well by the defenders as the impugners of duoelling.

Now, the reason usually given why an insult is an improper subject for criminal procedure is this—an insult, it is said, is, in a great measure, incapable of definition and of proof: which circumstances would make it so difficult for the tribunal to which the question is referred to determine, whether any insult has been offered, and if any, of what degree, that its decisions would, by their absurdity and iniquity, produce more mischief than they would remedy.

Now, these reasons, we say, *a fortiori* against the system of duelling, for by that system the determination of the question, has any insult been offered? and if any, of what degree? is, indeed, taken away from the cognizance of the tribunal said to be incompetent to determine it, but for the purpose of referring it to the person whom all mankind, from the first dawn of legislation, have declared to be the most unfit to decide it, namely, the person who asserts himself to be insulted.

Why is it that when a robbery is supposed to have been committed, we do not allow the accuser to pronounce the guilt of the accused? Because he being the most interested in the question. is of all men the most unfit to decide it, even though, as in this case of a robbery, it should be a fact about which no mistake is likely to exist in the mind of the party; much more then, is a man incompetent to decide, whether he has been so insulted as to justify him in challenging the party accused, because an insult is incomparably less definite in its nature than a robbery, and because the judgment of the accuser is inevitably disturbed by the irritation of his feelings on the one hand, and by the apprehension of the danger to which he must expose himself on the other.

It is then quiet idle and beside the purpose to insist that. if insult were subjected to criminal procedure, the innocent would so often be punished, the guilty would so often escape, or be punished too much, or too little, that it is better to leave these actions unrepressed than to endeavour to repress them in this way, it is quite idle, we say thus to insist, unless the advocate for the duel were prepared further to show, what no one has ever attempted, that by means of duelling, fewer innocent persons would be punished, fewer guilty persons would escape or be punished too much or too little.

In our experience we have generally remarked that when the controversy has reached this point the ground is shifted and (it being impossible to deny the defects of the duelling system) it is said that with all its defects, it still is better to submit to it than to suffer insults to go unpunished.

What is this but to run upon the other horn of the dilemma?

The dilemma when stated in form is this: if duelling produces a balance of evil, it ought to be abolished; if duelling produces a balance of good, criminal pocedure, as has been shown, would produce a still greater balance of good; therefore still duelling ought to be abolished. This is the dilemma and we should like to see in what way perverted ingenuity can escape from it.

Morcover, besides those arguments which apply in a stronger degree to the extraordinary, and in a weaker degree to the ordinary method of punishment, there are some which apply in the strongest degree to the extraordinary, and to the ordinary not at all. These reasons are drawn from the nature of the punishment.

It is very obvious, that supposing the abstract offence to be once defined, and the particular offence to be once proved, it is not difficult so to manage matters in a court of justice as that the punishment shall fall upon the offender, and not upon some other person, and shall fall upon him with a degree of severity proportioned to the nature of the offence. Whereas in the system of duelling, when the existence of a *corpus delicti* has been established by the verdict of the temperate and impartial tribunal above-mentioned, viz, the accuser himself we are not much nearer the object in view, that is the adequate punishment of the offender, than before. No doubt, to those who admire the constitution of the tribunal, the manner in which the punishment is adapted to the offence, must be a new and very copious source of admiration: to others it may, perhaps, seem that a punishment varying from zero through all the gradations of personal injury up to death, not, be it observed, according to the nature of the crime, but according to extranuous circumstances which bear not the remotest relation there to, and falling, in at least one out of two cases, not upon the cirminal, but the party aggrieved, is no very happy effort of human wisdom.

To be serious, is it not manifest that a description of this institution were to be found in a grave work on jurisprudence, it could only escape from contempt, by exciting the indignation of the reader? Yet this compound of absurdity, iniquity, and atrocity, by favour of such sounding names as honour and chivalry, passes with those who will not analyze their opinions, for one of the bulwark of civized society.

From what has been said, we hope it sufficiently appears that if any balance of good above evil is produced by duelling, that very circumstance proves irresistibly that a still greater balance must needs be produced by punishment in the ordinary course of criminal jurisprudence, so that there can be no necessity for having recourse to this anomalous mode of retribution. But we think it will not be difficult to shew that no balance of good, but on the contrary a balance of evil, is produced by duelling, and censequently that it ought to be abolished, even though no other means could be devised for putting a stop to the actions which it professes to repress.

In estimating the evil effects, of duelling one important consideration is commonly left entirely out of the account, namely the tendency which it has to aggravate the very evils it is intended to repress. For the quantity of pain which one man can inflict upon another by an insult where duelling is not permitted, is in reality very minute compared with the quantity of pain which one man can inflict upon another by an insult where duelling is established. Let any one calmly consider the misery a man may be subjected to by any given insult (by being called a liar for example) taken by itself, and then let him contrast it with that which a man may be made to undergo by the same insult aggravated by the consequences which are attached to it by the system of duelling. To any man the consequence may be death, to the man who conscientiously shrinks from the wanton shedding of human blood, the intolerable burthen of ignominy or of remorse. The man who is constitutionally timid, the weakness of whose individual character most especially requires the protection of the public, is delivered up a prey to his oppressor; while the man of ferocious courage and skill at his weapon is invested with a power over the destinies of his fellow creatures, similar to that which the man of physical strength enjoys in savage life, and which none could enjoy in civilized life if the custom of duelling did not prevail.

The result of this comparison may be made still more plainly apparent, by instituting it in a specific case, of which actual experience may be had in the present state of society.

Contrast, we say to the admirer of the duel, contrast the pain of receiving an insult from a clergyman with the pain of receiving one from a military officer. In the former case you need not challenge the wrong-doer, and if you do, he needs not fight: in the latter case, you must challenge the wrong-doer, and he must fight, so says the code of honour. In the first case, then, you have the evil alone, in the second, the evil with its remedy—which is the worst?

Here again we are come to a dilemma, for though it be prefectly clear what reply a candid and reasonable man must give to our question, yet, for the purposes of the argument, it matters not in the least which way it is answered. If you say the evil alone is worse than the evil together with its remedy, then you cannot also say that a duel is such an object of terror that men are thereby deterred from insulting their fellows, and you give up the only ground on which the defence of duelling rests. If you say the evil together with its remedy is worse than the evil alone, you admit the conclusion we are now contending for, namely, hat duelling aggravates the very evils it is intended to repress.

To avoid the possibility of mistake, we wish it to be understood that we do not mean to deny, that by the custom of duelling a certain motive is presented to abstain from insult, which but for that custom would not exist: what we have been endeavouring to shew it that, on the other hand the evil of being insulted is multiplied manifold, whence it follows that the motives to inflict insult are also multiplied.

This inference, if it be not already perfectly evident, may be made so by the following illustration:—

It is not uncommon to hear the unnecessary trouble and expense of law proceedings defended on the ground that they have a tendency to discourage vexatious litigation, and certainly they do present one motive to abstain from vexatious litigation which would not otherwise exist. But, on the other hand, they enormously increase the motives which stimulate to such litigation, for if the trouble and expense of a law suit were nothing, the motives to inflict a vexatious law suit would be nothing as you increase the one, you necessarily increase the other. In like manner if the pain of being insulted were nothing, the motives to inflict insult would be nothing, and as you increase the other.

But further, though it has been admitted that the fear of a challenge does operate as a restraining motive, it can be proved that it only does so by disturbing the effect of a much more constant, efficacious and innocuous motive. For there is in civilized society a force which, when undisturbed by prejudices, is fully competent to produce, in the greatest degree, that object which the duel is vainly intended to produce; to which force also, be it observed, the duel owns all the efficacy which it can be supposed to possess; we mean, of course, th

force of public opinion. It is the terror of general disapprobation which really creates whatever of refinement is to be found in our manners, not the terror of wounds or death, for these the offender can avoid if he pleases, but he can only avoid them by encountering the more dreadful punishment of ignominy, which few indeed can bring themselves to endure. Can it be doubted that if the punishment of ignominy fall at once upon the man who offers an insult (as, but for the practice of duelling, it most assuredly would fall,) its efficacy would be far greater in repressing insults, than when it falls only (as it does under the duelling system) upon him who offers an insult and refuses to give satisfaction if required, and upon him who receives an insult and fails to demand satisfaction. All the instances in which rudeness is now restrained by the fear of a duel are so many proofs of the omnipotence of public opinion; for what else compels a man to the alternative of curbing his insolence, or exposing his life?

It may make this matter clearer to consider a hypothetical case :---

Suppose then, two nations having both reached such a degree of refinement that the behaviour of a man who should call another a liar would be generally considered very offensive. Suppose further that the custom of duelling did not exist in the one and did exist in the other. If a man felt that he could endure ignominy, he might give the lie without restraint in either society. But if, which is the far more common case, he felt that he could not endure ignominy, then in the first society he must of necessity abstain from giving the lie, for there is nothing in such a society which can prevent the public disapprobation from falling upon him if he does not abstain just as it fails in the actual state of society in England, upon all those whose offences are not punishable by duel. But in the second society, the man who does not encounter ignominy may nevertheless gratify the bruta insolence of his disposition provided he dares to encounter personal danger, he has even a great chance of escaping both ignominy and danger if he choose well the object of his attack. Therefore, as the efficacy of punishment is, *cæteris paribus*, in proportion to its certainty, it seems impossible to escape from the conclusion that there would be fewer instances of the lie given in the first society than in the last. It is indeed difficult to conceive how the characters of a bully, in all its shades and degrees, would be an object of ambition to any one, in a country where the law is too strong to suffer actual assaults to be committed with impunity, where public opinion is powerful, and duelling not permitted; but, where duelling is in full vigour, it is very easy to understand that the bully may not only enjoy the delight of vulgar applause, but the advantages of real power.

This view of the subject appears to us to exhibit it distinctly, that the efficacy of duelling (abstracting from the mischiefs it produces directly), is nothing more than the weakened and diverted efficacy of public opinion, that at the risk of being tedious we shall repeat the argument over again in a general form, thus:—

If a man fears not the disapprobation of the society in which he lives, the custom of duelling cannot prevent him from insulting whomsoever he pleases, for there is no process, save the public censure, by which he can be compelled to fight.

If a man does fear the disapprobation of the society in which he lives, he would be more effectually restained from insulting others if that disapprobation were the direct and inevitable consequence of such a proceeding than when it is only the remote and uncertain consequence.

The disapprobation of the society is only the remote and uncertain consequence of offering an insult under the system of duelling, for the offender may at his pleasure commute it into personal danger, and has chance of escaping it without commutation, and even throwing it upon the injured party.

If the system of dwelling not exist, the disapprobation of the society would be direct and inevitable consequence of offering an insult; for it is necessarily admitted by our opponents, that an insult is a hurtful action, and we see that upon all those hurtful actions to which the duel is not applied, the disapprobation of the society does fall with undivided force: it falls too even upon those hurtful actions to which the duel is in general applied, which they are performed by a class of persons previledged from challenge. Thus if a churchman is guilty of a gross insult, the weight of the public censure falls with undivided force upon him, his character suffers severely, and by the frequent repetition of such conduct would be utterly destroyed—while that of the injured party is held in the same estimation as it was before the affront. It seems impossible to assign any reason why the same punishment should not fall upon every one who offends in the same way, public censure were not diverted from its proper object by the institution of the duel.

Let us imagine that a Chinese, who had been some time resident in this country, where thus to address an Englishman:

"I have not failed to remark, since I came to England, that many gross actions and expressions, which in my own country are common among all ranks, are here confined to the lowest orders, and I am informed that any person belonging to the superior classes of society, who should so far forgets his good breeding as to be guilty of such actions or expressions, would immediately forfeit his right to be admitted in the company of equals. Yet I was present some time ago at a party, which in the heat of a dispute, one person, gave another very plainly to understand, that he doubted the truth of an assertion which the latter had made. I could perceive by the altered countenance of the persons so addressed, that a great breach of good manners had been committed, and indeed the cheerfulness of the whole company was in a great measure subdued, and notwithstanding the efforts made by the master of the house, was never effectually revived during the evening. Yet to my great astonishment, I have since found, that the culprit is received in the same houses, and treated with the same respect as before. This anomaly has puzzled me extremely, and I should be much obliged to you to explain it to me."

The difficulty of the Chinese would, as it appears to us, be most natural and reasonable, the Englishmen would, indeed, be able to explain it by unfolding to him the system of duelling and its consequences, that is, by pointing out to him that the disapprobation which would naturally have fallen upon the offender, was diverted by this institution, and discharged upon the person who had failed to present and to avenge the affront; in no other way would it be possible to account for so extravagant an aberration of public censure.

It has been said for duelling, as it has been said for prize-fighting, and as it might be said, with equal force for every other violence of good order, that if you close up this vent for the angry passions of mankind, another will soon be forced open, and that instead of duels you will have assassinations. To refuse this supposition an appeal may be confidently made to actual experience. The two great nations of antiquity were unacquainted with this boasted institution, yet their history furnishes no ground whatever for supposing that they were addicted to the practice of private assassination. The duelist, however, will object to these examples as inadmissible for the purpose; for the Greeks and Romans, he will say, were such coarse and vulgar fellows, so insensible to the point of honour, that they suffered themselves to be called rogue, thief, and liar, without ever showing or even feeling the resentment which becomes a gentleman, but we must not thence infer, that in these more enlightened and refined times, when honour is dearer than life, and must not be sullied even by the breath of suspicion, that the higher orders of society will consent to forego the privilege of mutual slaughter in some shape or other. To such a reasoner we hesitate not to reply, that if these ferocious and vindictive passions which can only be slaked in human blood, which can only be restrained from using the knife of the assassin, by being indulged with the pistol of the duellist, if these passions, we say, are to be considered as the characteristics of an enlightened and refined state of society, it becomes the duty of every friend to morality and good order to pray for the return of darkness and barbarism.

There is not, however, any necessity to refer to the history of remote times in order to prove this point, for there is actually existing before our eyes a body of men to whose irascible passions the safety valve of the duel has never been applied, who yet have never been accused of a propensity to assassination; and as this body of men is distinguished from the rest of the upper classes, rather by a greater than by a less degree of politeness, it furnishes at the same time a practical proof of the propositiou which we have already demonstrated in another way, namely, the proposition that duelling tends rather to retard than to advance the refinement of manners. The body we speak of is, of course, the clergy of England as they now exist: whatever faults may have been laid to their charge, certainly neither a predilection for murder, nor a want of exterior propriety, is among the number. Now how does this happen? What possible reason can be assigned, why a churchman should not give vent to angry and contemptuous feelings, by angry and contemptuous gestures and expressions, as frequently as a layman: a man in holy orders is still a man, he does not change his nature with the colour of his coat; nor is there any ground for supposing that young gentlemen are moved to become candidates for ordination, because they feel that the acrid and caustic ingredients of human nature are wanting in their idiosyncracy: on the contrary it will not be disputed that people go into the church, as into any other profession, because they suppose that they have a fair prospect of advancing their fortunes in that direction. To us the reason is manifest. If a priest indulge in abusive iptithets, or otherwise conduct himself offensively, he gains nothing but the momentary gratification of passion, with the certainty of most severe retribution. Whereas a layman in the same circumstances not only assuages his wrath, but acquires moreover the reputation of a certain reckless gallantry, which varnishes over and conceals from observation and from censure, the insolence and brutality of his conduct. It is of no avail to say, that society requires a more strict observation of decorum in the ministers of religion than in the rest of the community; for the question is not how much society requires, but how it can enforce what it does require. And if, when the effect of its censures is not impeded by the duel, it can enforce the greater degree of propriety, its seems no strained inference to conclude, that, if the same advantage was afforded by the universal suppression of duelling, it would be able to enforce, by the same means, that less degree of propriety which is expected from the rest of the upper classes.

These are the reasons which have appeared to us conclusive of the question, so conclusive indeed, so much stronger than the imbecility of the subject seems to demand, that we have several times doubted, in the course of the discussion, whether we were not wasting efforts which ought rather to be directed against more plausible errors. But it is to be remembered, that however poorly the custom we are attacking may be fortified with reasons, it is fenced round on every side with a triple row of prejudices. And this must be our excuse to our readers (for we feel that some excuse may be expected) for having crushed with the force of argument a system, which when exposed to the light, crumbles into dust by the spontaneous operation of its own rottenness.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE OF GRATITUDE.

A YOUNG man was passing with his regiment through Lyons, in 17—, where he fell sick, and was obliged to remain at an hotel. He was very ill supplied with money, and his purse was speedily exhausted by the expense his malady occasioned him: his hostess, untouched by his destitute situation, had him carried into a granary, where all the furniture she allowed him was a palliasse and a chair, and all the sustenance, a little barley-water; refusing to call in the aid of a physician, to avoid the responsibility in which she apprehended such an additional charge might involve her. It happened that the first floor of this furnished hotel was occupied by two Genevese ladies, Madame and Mademoiselle Agiée, who had visited Lyons for the benefit of change of air: they were both advanced in years, Mademoiselle Agiée being near fifty. These two ladies were clever and well informed; but, according to the Genevese habit, they did injustice to their real merit by a pretension to something beyond it, and a pedantry completely national. The fate of the young soldier interested all the domestics of the hotel, and the particulars of his friendless condition reached the ear of Mademoiselle Agiée through her maid, who acquainted her at the same time with the cruelty of the landlady, who threatened to send him to the hospital. The maid succeeded in awakening the sympathy of her mistress, who immediately sent for a physician, informing the hostess that she would answer all expenses, and that it was her pleasure the sick man should be removed without delay to a comfortable chamber. The humane Abigail, meanwhile, never quitted the chamber of the invalid whom she had taken so happily under her protection. Weakened by his illness, which had been so aggravated by neglect, the young soldier was in a frightful state of delirium when the physician visited him, and during the process of changing his apartment, so that, when he recovered his senses, he was greatly astonished to himself in a well-furnished chamber, and believed himself dreaming. Near his bed was his faithful nurse, whom he began to question, but who contented herself with replying that a friend, who took an interest in him, had given orders that he should be properly attended. Days, and even weeks escaped thus, till at length the young soldier, recovering his strength, insisted on being informed to whom he was indebted for so many benefits. There was in the expression of his countenance something that commanded respect, which perhaps even excited fear; the good woman named her mistress, and, with all possible delicacy, related to him the miserable circumstances in which she had found him. He entreated to see Mademoiselle Agiée, that he might lighten his heart of some of its gratitude; he was not yet able to rise, nor was he permitted to read; but he was, nevertheless, sufficiently re-instated to feel the weight and weariness of an idle life. Mademoiselle Agiée consented to the demand of the young soldier, and paid him her first visit; she remained with him only a few moments, but promised to return and bring him books, desiring him to make his choice, and offering to read for him till he should be no longer forbidden to occupy himself. He accepted her proposal with joy, and selected the "Life of Turenne," and a book on geometry. Every day Mademoiselle Agiée passed some hours with the convalescent soldier, who listened eagerly as she read, often interrupting her to make observations, which were always just, and sometimes very striking. He did not seem easily inclined to confidence, and it was not till some time had thus elapsed, that one day, as if led on by a military ardour beyond his power to restrain, he began to speak of his projects to Mademoiselle Agiée; she smiled as she listened to him, "In truth," said she "I believe we shall one of these days see you a colonel." "Colonel!" replied he in a tone of indignation, "I shall be a general—and perhaps——" but he interrupted himself, as if alarmed at what he was about to say, and perhaps even internally rebuking himself for what he had said. "Until now," said Mademoiselle Agiée, "I have never asked you a single question, either with regard to your country or family. By your accent, I conceive you to be a foreigner, although you belong to a French regiment." "I am a Corsican, and my name is Napoleon." The young man was Bonaparte.

Mademoiselle Agiée every day became more and more interested in Napoleon; and when he was entirely recovered, she equipped him, and supplied him with the money necessary to enable him to rejoin his regiment. On taking leave of his benefactress, the young man was much affected. "Believe me," said he, "I shall never forget what you have done for me! You will hear of me." He departed, and Mademoiselle Agiée with her mother returned to Geneva. Very soon the name of Napolean became celebrated; and Mademoiselle Agiée, in reading the gazettes, exulted in the successes of her protegé, who meanwhile, seemed to have entirely forgotten her. Years passed thus away, when some time before the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte passed through Nyon, a little town of the Canton de Vaud, twelve miles from Geneva, on his way into Italy;—he could only stop a few hours;—he sent an aide-de-camp to Geneva, with orders to enquire for a lady; named Agiée, very ugly, and old, and to bring her to him; such were his directions. In Geneva, as in all small towns, every body is known, and the aide de-camp succeeded in finding Mademoiselle Agiée; she was become nearly blind, and very seldom quitted her own house, but the name of her hero seemed to inspire her with new strength, and she hesitated not to follow his messenger. Bonaparte was impatient, and came to meet his friend on horseback, attended by his staff, as far as Versois; as soon as he perceived her carriage, he spurred on to receive her, and the feelings of Mademoiselle Agiée on this rencontre may better be imagined than expressed. "Gentlemen," said Bonaparte, turning towards his suite, "you see my benefactress, she to whom I am indebted for life; I was destitute of every thing when she succoured me. I am happy and proud to be obliged to her, and I shall never forget it" Mademoiselle Agiée passed two hours at Nyon with Bonaparte, at the hotel of the Croix Blanche, where he detailed to her all his plans, and, on taking leave of her, repeated the same words he had uttered at Lyons, "You will hear of me." From that hour to the epoch of his coronation, she received from him no token of his existence; but fifteen days before the coronation, General Hullin was announced to Mademoiselle Agiée. He desired her to prepare to accompany him, as Bonaparte was resolved that she should witness his glory; he was furnished with the strictest and most minute orders. Mademoiselle Agiée was permitted to carry nothing with her, beyond what was merely indispensable during the journey; and in spite of her age and her infirmities, the day after the general's arrival, she set out. On arriving at Paris, she alighted at a house in the Place du Carousel opposite the palace of the Tuileries; there she found domestics in the livery of Bonaparte, and, in short, a completely furnished mansion; a well-stocked wardrobe had been prepared for her, Bonaparte had recollected even her favourite colours, and had omitted nothing he imagined would give her pleasure; she had a long audience of Napoleon; he assigned her, besides a house, carriage, and domestics, maintained at his expense, an annual income of six thousand francs. He continued to preserve towards Mademoiselle Agiée the most marked regard, often consulting her even on the most important affairs. On the fall of Bonaporte, Mademoiselle Agiée lost the house and the advantages he had conferred upon her; but I have reason to believe, that her pension was always regularly paid by the agents of Napoleon, till her death, which happened, I believe in 1822. It is from herself that I received the details I have given;—it is easy to imagine with what animation she descanted upon her hero; even without partaking her enthusiasm, it was impossible not to listen to her with interest; besides, noble and generous sentiments belong to our intellectual existence, no matter what country we belong to or what are our opinions, the emotions of the heart wait not to consult our prejudices. Mademoiselle Agiée died in the Hotel de la Rochefoucauld, Faubourg du Roule, at Paris, of which she inhabited a small wing, after having quitted her house in the Place du Carousel. A. D. T.

NOTES TO ASSIST THE MEMORY IN VARIOUS SCIENCES.

"*Punishment*—The law commonly enhances the punishment in proportion to the greatness of the circumstance, (the temptation to commit the crime) which apparently to alleviate the penalty."

It is thus that horse-stealing is at this period a more dangerous crime to commit than burglary or high way robbery: yet there are certainly two distinct philosphical views to be taken of the subject. For our parts, considering the imperfection of human nature, and the still greater imperfection which arises out of ignorance and the negligent or erroneous cultivation of youth, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the greatness of the temptation is a considerable apology for crime. We do not say it excuses guilt, but assuredly it is no aggravation, and the moral turpitude of taking an animal from a field has no comparison with that of stopping a person or entering a dwelling at the dead of night—both of which lead directly to extreme violence and murder. The law, to be sure, takes the greater care of less guarded property: but still there is a difference which makes us

shudder at the prevalence of execution, at the present day, for stealing horses.

" ZOOLOGY.—*Fecundity.*—So quick is the produce of pigeons, that in the course of four years, 14,760 may come from a single pair, and in the same period of time, 1,274,840 from a pair of rabbits.

" *Rapid Flight.*—The rapidity with which the hawk and many other birds occasionally fly is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour ; the common crow, 25 ditto: a swallow, 92 ditto, and the Swift three times greater. Migratory birds probably about 50 miles per hour.

"*Fishes.*—With respect to fishes, it is probable that a great number of species live in succession on each other, in proportion as they exceed each other in strength, voracity, and activity; their enormous re-production being evidently destined to supply any vacuity this devouring system might always occassion.

" This air-bag of some fishes soon loses its muscular power, in consequence of the air being expended by the action of the sun, when the fish has remained too long at the surface which it then cannot quit. Sometimes, from increased expansion, the air bag bursts.

" The eyes of fihes are larger, in proportion to their size, than in quadrapeds, as we find the eye of the cold-fish equal in size to that of the ox.

" The tongue of fishes is very imperfectly developed.

" The extent of surface presented by the gills of a fish is very great. Dr. Monro calculated, that the whole gills of a large skate presented a surface equal to 2250 square inches, equal to the whole external surface of the human body.

" The respirations of fishes are from 20 to 30 per minute.

" The tail is the great instrument of swimming, the fins only serving to balance the fish and keep it level.

" The age of a carp has been known to recall 200 years, and of a pike to 260 years.

" One cod fish was found to contain 3,686 760 eggs; a flounder, 1,357,400 a herring, 36,960, a sole, 100,362.

" Gesner would persuade us that many fish sleep, but this does not seem to be the fact, for this race of animals can have no eye-brows nor any membrane to close and cover their eyes with as other creatures have to whom nature has allowed sleep.

" *Oysters*—After the month of May, it is felony to carry away adaltoh (the spawn adhering to stones, old oystershells, &c.); and punishable to take any oysters, except those of the size of a half-crown piece, or such as when the two shells are shut, will admit of a shilling rattling between them.

" The liquor of the oyster contains incredible multitudes of small embryo oysters, covered with little shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about. One Hundred and twenty of these in a row would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animal cules, five hundred times less in size, which emit a phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for besides these last mentioned, there are three distinct species of worms (called the oyster-worm,) half an inch long, found in oysters, which shine in the dark like glow worms. The sea-star, cockles and muscles, are the great enemies of the oyster. The first gets within the shell when they gape, and sucks them out.

" While the tide is flowing, oysters lie with the hollow side downwards, but when it ebbs they turn on the other side.*

" *White Bait.*—The young of the shad has been recently ascertained to be the little fish commonly known by the name of white bait."

" *Nota bene.* We do not believe this. There are many places where shad are plentiful, but where white bait was never seen. On the contrary, this delicious little fish abounds only in particular rivers and portions of rivers,—as below Greenwich; and it would be a cruel thing to deprive the epicurean of his belief in its being a species *per se* peculiar and sweet, merely to degrade it into the vile spawn of so vile a brute as the common shad. If any readers doubt these premises, let them proceed to Blackwall or Greenwich forthwith, where, at any of the best taverns they may be convinced that white bait is of a superior order. Should they indulge in the experiment too far, and induce symptoms of apoplexy, they will learn from the next head, " Entomology," of and concerning a cure.

" *The Leech.*—There is no outlet to the intestinal canal discovered in the common leech ; mere transpiration is all that it performs, the matter oozing through, and fixing on the surface of the body, whence it afterwards separates in small threads.

" If it be intended that the leech shall draw a large quantity of blood, the end of the tail is cut off, and it then sucks continually.

" Leeches may be frozen stiff like pieces of ice, and easily re-animated, for a leech has no heart.

If it had a heart, it would not suck continually even in revenge for its tail being cut off; but speaking of hearts,

" The poulpe, the seiche, and the calmar genera of the mollusea tribe, are provided with three hearts."

And these matters bring us to " Anatomy," when we are told,

" *The Stomach*:—The stomach is not sensible of the weight, taste, odour, &c. of the substances received, and so far as it concerned, we could not distinguish sugar from jalap, or wine from medicine. It is however, the seat of feelings peculiar to itself, such as hunger, thirst, satiety, squeamishness, &c.

" Conium maculatum, hyocyamus, euphorbium, and hellebore root, are poisons to man, while the first affords wholesome food to the cow and the hare, the second to the pig, the third to the goat, and the fourth to the quail.

" Aquantity of opium or arsenic that would destroy a man, may be taken with impunity by a dog, which is more affected by a dose of jalap or nux vomica. Bitter almonds are poisonous to dogs and to various birds, while mountain parsley is fatal to parrots.

" *Corporeal Identity.*—Some have considered a change of corporeal identity to be effected every three, others every seven yearst Letters marked on the skin, however, last during life ; and there are some diseases o which the constitution is only once susceptible.

" *Increase of Height at Rising*—The cartilages between thie vertebræ of the backbone, 24 in number, yeld considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expand themselves during the repose of the night ; hence a person is considerably taller at his rising in the morning than at night. The difference in some amounts to so much as one inch ; and recruits who have passed muster for soldiers in the morning, have been rejected when re-measured at night, as below the standard."

In " *Grammar*" the subjoined curious estimate is given ;

" *Words.*--Dr. Johnson's Dictionary contains the following, but they are by no means the whole in the English language :—Articles, 3 ; nouns substantive, 20,410? adjectives 9,053 : pronouns, 41 ; verbs, 7,880, participles, 38 ; participal adjectives, 125 ; do. nouns 3 ; adverbs, 496 ; do. in *ly*, 2,096 ; prepositions, 69 ; conjuctions, 19 ; interjections, 68 ; total 40,301."

" We conclude with a few of the *Botanical* notes ; and we think it unnecessary to add, that our opinion of this volume is extremely favourable.

" *Dormant Seeds.*—Crops of white clover spring up in appearance spontaneously, on the application lime to dry heaths or barren soils; and raspberry bushes start up where fir woods have been hurhed down though not a vestige of either could previously be discovered on the spot.

" *Poisonous Plants.*—Five stamina, one pistil, one petat, and the fruit of the berry kind, indicate poisonous plants.

" The calix double, glume valved, three stamina, two pistils, and naked seed, indicate plants of a farinaceous quality, and fit for food.

" *The Sleep of Plant.*—The common chick weed with white blossoms, affords a notable instance of which is called the sleep of plants ; for every night the leaves approach in pairs so as to include within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the uppermost pair but one at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaf stalks than the others so that they close on the terminating pair and protect the end of the branch.

" *Rapid Maturity.*—In the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, the common garden pea has been sown, flowered, gathered, and the haums removed, within the short space of 21 days.

" *Heaths and Roses.*—It is tolerably well ascertained, that the two Americas do not produce single heath, nor the southern hemisphere a rose."

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* Be short and pithy.

Your sermon, said a friend to Doctor Balguy, was a very good one ; if it had any fault, it was a little too long. To tell you the truth, replied that excellent judge of such compositions, " I had not time to write a shorter."

The author refers us to " Bishop *Spratt* on Oysters whose name entitles his authority to much credit.

THE SUBALTERN.

(*Continued from our last.*)

CHAP. XXIII.

From the above date, namely, the 27th of February, the siege of Bayonne may be said to have fairly commenced. To follow, in regular detail, the occurrences of each day as it proceeded, would not, I am sure, greatly interest my readers, whilst to lay such detail before them, would be to myself an occupation little less irksome than it sometimes was to kill

the tedious hours of a ten week's blockade. I may be permitted, then, to state generally, and in a few words, that the strictest investment was continued all the while, and that an extremely harassing kind of duty was imposed upon us till the siege and the war were brougth to a conclusion together, by the hoisting of the white flag on the 28th of the following April. Premising this, I shall merely take the liberty of narrating, without regard to dates or natural order, such events and adventures as appeared to myself best deserving of record.

In the first place then, it may be observed, that whilst on our side of the river no other works were erected than such as appeared absolutely necessary for strengthening our own position, and rendering the bridge, and the high road, and stores brought up by them, safe from molestation, the guards and Germans on the other side were busily employed in digging trenches, and in pushing forward active operations against the citadel. These, as may be imagined, they were not permitted to carry on without being annoyed, in every practicable manner, by the besieged. A continual, rather a dropping and irregular fire of cannon, was kept up upon their parties from the ramparts, to which even the darkness of the night brought no cessation; for blue lights were ever anon thrown out where the people were at work, by the flame of which the artillery-men were guided in taking their aim; nor were we wholly exempt from that species of entertainment. On the contrary, as the erection of a three-gun battery on the top of our hill was deemed necessary, we worked at it by turn till it was completed; and, as a matter of course, we worked under the fire of all the cannon and mortars which could be brought to bear upon us. These working parties are by far the most unpleasant of all the employments to which a soldier is liable. There is in them nothing of excitement, with a great deal of danger; and danger, where there is no excitement, no man would voluntarily choose to incur, for its own sake. Let me describe one of these mornings' amusements.

It fell to my lot frequently to superinted the people when at work. The spot on which we laboured was high, and therefore completely exposed to the view of the enemy. It was the top of the hill opposite to them. Immediately on our arrival, a four-gun battery, with one howitzer, and two nine-inch mortars, began to play upon us. They were admirably served, and the balls hit apparently in every quarter, excepting the particular spots on which each of us stood. On such occasions, if there be no very pressing demand for the completion of the work, you generally station one of your party to watch the enemy. As soon as he perceives a flash, he calls out—"Shot," or "Shell," as the case may be. If it be simply a cannon-shot, you either toil on without heeding it, or, having covered yourselves as well as you can till the ball strike, you start up again, and seize your tools. If it be a shell, you lie quite still till it burst. The unmilitary reader may perhaps question whether it be possible to tell the nature of the missile which is coming against you, when as yet it has barely escaped from the muzzle of the gun, and is still a mile or two distant; but he who has been in the habit of attending to these matters will entertain no such doubt. Not to mention the fact, that an experienced eye can trace by means of the burning fuze, the whole journey of a shell through the air, from its expulsion till its fall, the more perpendicular flight of the smoke may of itself inform him who watches it when it issues from a mortar; whilst there is a sharpness in the report of a gun which the firing of a mortar produces not, and which will effectually distinguish the one from the other, even if the sense of sight should fail. I have heard men assert, that they can trace not only a shell, but a cannon-ball through the air. This may be possible; but, if it be, it is possible only to those whose sense of sight is far more acute than mine.

Though abundantly annoying, it is really wonderful how harmless this cannonade proved, continued, as it was continued, day after day, during the course of several weeks. I do not believe that it cost us, in all, above five men. Neither were the enemy more successful in an attempt which they made to harass us by throwing shells into the camp. As our tents were hidden from their view, they, of course, fired at random, and their ammunition was wasted; but the sound of shells falling around us, both by night and day, was not exactly the kind of music which we should have selected. We became, however, accustomed to it, so as in a great degree to disregard it; even the dogs, which at first would run up and apply their noses to each as it alighted, gradually ceased to take any notice of them, till the enemy guessing, or perhaps judging from the absence of all commotion amongst us, that their fire was not very destructive, gradually omitted, and at last left it off.

Unless my memory greatly deceive me, the chief subject of complaint amongst us was, that we were fettered to one spot, and that, without there being in our situation enough of peril, or of excitation, to hinder us from feeling the confinement as a restraint. Though tolerably secure, from the very nature of the ground, our post was one of vast importance; that is to say, had the enemy succeeded in forcing it, they might have easily made their way to the bridge ere any fresh troops could be brought to oppose them. Under these circumstances, it was considered imprudent to wander far, or frequently, from the tents; and hence even the resource of fishing and shooting was, in a great measure, denied to those who would have gladly availed themselves of it. My friend and I did, indeed, occasionally venture into the woods; but these excursions were too rare to be very profitable, and our limits too confined to furnish an abundance of game.

All our days and all our nights were not, however, of the same tame character. Independently of the usual round of out post-duty; a duty which, to me at least, was never irksome, because it always served to keep my interest awake; a deserter would, from time to time come over, and bring with him rumours of sorties intended. One of them I particularly recollect as having in it a more than ordinary degree of excitement. We were sitting on Sunday evening, Graham and myself, in the upper loft of an old mill where, by way of an indulgence, we had established ourselves; our commanding officer had read prayers to the battalion about half an hour before, and the parade had just been dismissed, when a serjeant clambered up the ladder to inform us, that the servants and batmen were commanded to sleep accoutred; that the horses were to be saddled, and the baggage in readiness to move, at a moment's notice. On inquiring the cause of this order, we learned, that a French officer arrived in the camp, that he had brought with him intelligence that a sally would certainly take place a little before midnight; and that the garrison were already making preparations for the attack. As may be assured, we put every thing in a proper trim forthwith; and having seen that our men lay down, with knapsacks buckled up, and pouches and bayonets slung on, we, too, threw ourselves on the floor, in our clothes.

It might be about eleven o'clock, when we were startled from our repose by the firing of cannon. The sound was, however, distant; it evidently came from the opposite side of the river, and it was followed by no musketry. We watched it, therefore, for a while, anxiously enough, and sat up prepared to issue forth as soon as our presence might be wanted. But no bugle sounded, nor was any other summons given; so we lay down again, and the night passed by in peace. I have reason to believe, however, that the French officer deceived us not. An attack upon our position had been seriously intended, and the plan was abandoned, only, because this very officer being missed, it was conjectured that we should be fully prepared to repel it.

Another little affair took place soon after. Whether our advanced posts on the left of Anglette had been, of late, pushed somewhat more in advance than formerly, I cannot tell; but the enemy sent a message, one morning, by a flag of truce, to the officer in command, desiring that he would fall back, otherwise they would compel him. To such a message a direct refusal was the reply; and they having allowed him an hour to change his mind, proceeded, at the expiration of the time, to carry their threat in execution. A considerable body of light troops attacked the post, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The sound of firing soon drew assistance to our picquet; and the result was, that the French once more retired within their works, leaving us in possession of the disputed ground. This event with many others which I have not recorded, because they have in them even less of interest, occurred during the remaining days of February, and the whole of March. On the 1st of April our position was changed, and we took, from that period, a more active part in the conduct of the siege.

The change of ground to which I now allude, proved, at least for a day or two, extremely agreeable to the corps in general. My friend and myself had indeed, as I have already stated, fixed our abode in an old mill close to the camp, and yet sufficiently apart from it to be freed from the bustle. It was a ruinous and dilapidated mansion, I admit; our living and sleeping chamber consisting simply of one half of a loft; and only of one half, because the flooring of the other half had given way; to which we ascended by means of a ladder or trap-stair, and from which we looked down upon our horses and mules that occupied the basement story. But in

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that old mill, the tiling of which was unsealed, and can hardly be said to have been proof against he weather, I spent some weary and more pleasant evenings, whilst, ruinous as it was, it appeared comfortable to men who repaired to it from the sandy ground on which they had previously spent several days and nights, under cover of the canvass. Though therefore I cannot accuse myself of murmuring at the removal of the camp, it is quite certain that I partook not of the general rejoicing which the occurrence produced among my camrades; or that the beauty of the spot, to which my tent was transferred, at all compensated for the loss of a boarded floor, and a detached habitation.

It was, however, a delightful change to the majority. During the last week, or ten days, the heat of the sun had become exceedingly oppressive, beating, as it did, through the white canvass, and having its rays reflected back, on all hands from a grey sandy soil. Not a tree grew near to shelter us; nor was there a blade of grass within sight on which the weary eye could repose. On the first of April we retired about a couple of miles, into the heart of a pine wood, and left the sand hill to be guarded by the picquets alone. Our tents were pitched on a sweet little green vale, overshadowed with the dark foliage of the fir trees; and near the margin of a small lake or pond of clear water. Here we remained in a state of comparative idleness and enjoyment for three days; running and leaping, and causing the men to run and leap, for reward; till an order arrived in the evening of the third, that we should be under arms at day break on the morrow; and cross the bridge, to take part in the fatigues and dangers of the trenches.

At an early hour on the 4th we formed into marching order, and took the direction of the bridge. This we crossed, the planks waving and bending beneath us, as the cables to which they were fastened swung to and fro with our tread and then filing to the right, we halted in an open field above the village of Boucaut, where the ground of encampment was marked out. It was a day of heavy rain, so we were thoroughly saturated by the way; and as several hours elapsed ere the baggage came up, we were compelled to continue in that uncomfortable plight all the while. It came at length however, and our tents were pitched; after which, having substituted dry for wet apparel, I spent the rest of the evening in lounging among the numerous stalls and booths which surrounded the marked-place.

The village of Boucaut presented at this period a curious spectacle. It was not deserted by its inhabitants; all, or the greater number of whom remained quietly in their houses. Their litttle shops were not closed; the inns, for there were two in the place, so far from being abandoned, were continually crowded with customers; cooks, waiters, landlady, and mine host, were all in motion from morning till night; whilst the country people came in, in crowds, with eggs, butter, cheese, poultry, and other luxuries. These articles of merchandize were exposed for sale in the centre of the marked place, a large square surrounded by lofty walls; whilst along the sides of these walls, sutler's tents, porter-booths, confectioner's stalls, and even tables loaded with hard-ware, stockings, &c. were laid out in regular order. The place was, moreover, full of people, soldiers, camp followers, villagers, peasants, male and female; and much laughing and much merriment prevailed in every direction. To a mere spectator, there was constant food for amusement; in the fruitless endeavours of an English soldier, for example, to make love to a pretty French girl—or, in the vain efforts of a staid German to overreach some volatile, but mercenary villager—whilst the ceaseless gabbling in all European tongues—the attempts made on all hands to carry on by signs that conversation to which the faculty of speech lent no assistance,—to watch these, and a thousand other extravagances, furnished ample and very agreeable employment to one who was willing to find amusement where he could. Yet, with all this apparent confusion, the greatest regularity prevailed. Not a single instance of violence to a native, either in person or property, occurred; indeed, both men and women scrupled not to assure us, that they felt themselves far more secure under our protection, than they had been whilst their own countrymen were among them.

It was our business, whilst the camp stood here, to march up every morning to the front, and to work, in turns, at the erection of batteries and redoubts, within half-musket shot of the walls of the citadel. The spot where I invariably found myself stationed, when my turn of duty came round, was a chateau situated upon the brow of an eminence; from the windows and garden of which I obtained a distinct view of one flank of the castle. Upon this building an incessant fire of round shot, shells, grape, and occasionally of musketry, was kept up. The enemy had, upon their walls, a number of long swivel guns, which they could elevate or depress, or turn in any direction, at will; and with which as perfect an aim could be taken as with an ordinary fusee. These threw, with great force, iron balls of about a quarter of a pound weight. Beside them men were always, stationed, who watched our movements so closely, that it was impossible to show so much as your head at a window, or over a wall, without being saluted by a shot, whilst ever and anon a nine inch shell would tumble through the roof, and burst sometimes before we had time to escape into another apartment—Then the crashing of the cannon balls as they rushed through the partitions—the occasional rattle of grape or cannister, which came pouring in by the windows— all these things combined produced a species of feeling, of which no words can convey an adequate notion to him who has not experienced it. It was not terror, it can hardly be called alarm—for we followed our occupations unceasingly, and even our mirth was uninterrupted; but it kept the mind wound up to a pitch of excitation, from which it was by no means an unpleasant matter to relieve.

Ours was a mortar battery. It was formed by heaping up earth against the interior of the garden wall, and proceeded with great rapidity. We likewise cut down trees, and constructed out of their branches fascines and gabions; but we had nothing to do in the trenches. Of these, indeed, not more than a couple were dug; the uneven nature of the ground producing numerous valleys and hollows, which saved us a great deal of toil, and very sufficiently supplied their place.

Besides working parties, it came occasionally to my turn to command a picquet. The post of which I was put in charge, was the village of St Etienne, and the church formed the head-quarters of the guard. It was a small building, but, fortunately for us, constructed with great solidity, inasmuch as it stood under the very muzzles of half-a-dozen field-pieces, which the enemy had placed in a redoubt about a short stone's-throw distant. To add to its strength, and to render it more tenable in cases of an attack, an embankment of earth—of earth carried from the churchyard, and so mixed with the mouldering bones of "the rude forefathers of the village," was raised inside, to the height of perhaps four feet; above which ran a line of loop-holes, cut out for the purpose of giving to its garrison an opportunity of firing with effect upon their assailants. When I say that the church formed the head-quarters of the guard, I mean that the guard took up its station there during the night. Whilst day light lasted, it kept itself as much as possible concealed behind a few houses in the rear of the building, and left only a single sentinel there to watch the movements of the enemy.

A little to the right of my post was a couple of barricades: the one cutting off the main road, the other blocking up the entrance to a cross-steet in the village. Beside these respectively stood a six-pounder gun. They were, I should conceive, about pistol-shot from the walls of the castle, and formed our most advanced stations.—Our sentinels again ran through the church yard and streets, winding away by the right and left, as the shape of the place required; and they were planted as close to one another as the occurrence of trees, or other species of cover, would permit. For the French were no longer the magnanimous enemy which we had found them in the open field. Every man no matter, whether a sentry or a lounger, who could be seen, was fired at; nor could the ordinary reliefs proceed as in other situations they had been wont to proceed. No corporal's party could march round here, but the men themselves stole up, one by one, to the particular spots allotted to them, whilst those whom they came to relieve stole away after a similar fashion. Yet even thus, we seldom returned to the camp without bringing a wounded man or two with us, or leaving a dead comrade behind.

At night, again, the very utmost vigilance was necessary. The enemy were so close to us, that the slightest carelessness on our part would have given them free and secure access through our chain, whilst that very proximity rendered it utterly impracticable for the videttes, to give sufficient warning to men who should not be at every moment in a state of preparation. No man slept, or so much as lay down. The privates stood round the embankment within the church, as if they had been all on watch, whilst the officer crept about from place to place in front of it, or listened, with deep anxiety, to every sound. In these wanderings, the conversation of the French soldiers could be distinctly overheard, so near were the troops of the two nations to each other; and so perilous, or rather so momentous, was the duty which we were called upon to perform.

(To be continued)

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